S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Supt. W. &. W. R. R. Co. July 29th, 2864. 274-7t&45 3t Wilmington, N. C., July 29th, 2864. State Journal copy 6'.

tica of good: will be increased (50) fifty per cent.

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

It having been ascertaised that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby-prohibited. Officers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest

By Command of Maj. General WHITING : JAMES H. HILL, Maj. & A. A. General.

To persons abroad and unacquainted with the topography of Mobile Bay, it will be well to explain that Fort Gaines is twenty nine miles from the city, on the was built for. Between it and Fort Morgan there is a water expanse of three and a half miles, but the ship channel is on the Fort Morgan side, and every beavy vessel passing is obliged to run within a mile of the guns of Morgan. On the Fort Gaines side the water is shallow, and no ship could pass within effective range of its guns. When the fleet can in on Friday, we do not learn that Fort Gaines fired a gun.

Fort Powell lies a little to the West and North of Fort Gaines, and in the direction of the main land of the Western shore of the Bay. It is built on an artificial island, directly on Grant's Pass, which it was designed to defend-that pass leading into Pascagoula Sound and the lakes in the direction of New Orleans. Fort Powell is about three quarters of a mile from the main land, at Cedar Point, and at low water is fordable. It was by this easy route that its garrison escaped. If there had been no ford it is probable that Fort Powell would still be in our possession. Fort Morgan still commands the main ship channel to the Gulf, and by this alone Farragut's fl et can get to sea. He can only bring light vessels and transports through in the defence of the Bay. It adds to the facilities and operations. The loss of the garrison is serious, but more serious was the manner of its surrender--the stain for time to determine the future." upon our arms. That is to be wiped out.

FORT GAINES.

We are pained and humiliated to have to record the disgra eful capitulation of this strong work, provisioned for six months and with an effective garrison of 600 men. We give the following account, based not upon

ramors, but upon official data: On the 7th, Col. Charles Anderson, of the 21st Alabama, being in command of the garrison, composed of a part of his own regiment, the battalion of Pelham Ca- that from which we quote. Very, very soon, to use a troops, numbering 600 men, communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, without the sanction of his Commanding General, General Page, at Fort Mor-

to Fort Gain s in a boat and was astonished to learn our prisoners confined there: that Col Anderson was absent in the Yankee fleet for

were annulled, and himself relieved of his command. o'clock the enemy's flag was run up on the fort. His however, on account of the publicity given to it.

termination of the people that the nerve is also here --If the enemy expect to find the defence of these two unpardonable defections -- Mobile Register.

Blucher and his Pipe-bearer at the Battle of Wa-

Old Field Marchal Blucher was particularly fond of three things-a glass of wine, a game of cards, and a pipe of tobacco. With the two former he was frequently obliged to dispense, but he could not and would not do without the latter, nor could be belo indulging anything serious. A few puffs at the spur of the moable battle of Waterloo, Henneman had just handed whip them and then the war will end." his master a lighted pipe, when a cannon ball struck the ground close by, scattering earth and gravel in all directions, and causing the white charger on which he was mounted to spring aside-a man œuvre that broke the pipe into a thousand pieces before the owner had time even to lift it to his lips. "Just keep a lighted pipe ready for me; I shall be back in a few moments after I have driven away the rascally French churls.' With these words Blucher gave the command, " Forward, boys!" and off he galloped with his cavalry .-Instead, however, of a chase of a few minutes, it was a rapid march of nearly a whole hot summer day, as we all know from history.

After the battle was over, B'ucher rode back with Wellington to the place where he first got a glimpse of the combatting armies, and nearing the spot where Blucher had balted in the morning, they saw to their surprise a solitary man, his head tied with a handkerhere alone ?" " Waiting for your speedy return," wathe grumbling answer. "You have come at last. I have waited for you here, pipe in mouth, for the whole distant firing during the day.- London News. long day. This is the last pipe in the bex. The carsed French have shot away every pipe from my mouth have ripped the flesh from my head, and shattered my arm with their denced bullets. It is well there is an end to the battle, or you would have been too late even for the last pipe." Saying which he handed to Bio cher the pipe to enjoy the remaining fumes of the weed. Wellington, who had listened attentively to the conver sation, here remarked to Blucher, " You have just ad mired the unflinching loyalty and bravery of my Highlanders, what shall I say to this true and devoted soul?" "But your Highlanders had no pipes to regale themselves with."-Bentley's Miscellaney.

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1864.

Returning Reason. The Boston Herald, of Wednesday, in an editorial on

reconstruction, says-"The present appears to be a fitting time for the press of the country to lay aside old party issues and devote themselves to the task of restoring peace to the nation npon a basis which should be alike honorable to all concerned. The present raid into Maryland, threatdrafts whick are constantly being made upon the people in the shape of men and money-to say nothing of

ish us that war is a serious matter, viewed even in its most favorable aspect." It further says-which we understand is a guaranty the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and that it will no longer give aid and comfort to an administration based upon the subjugation of the South-

"We presume the people of the South are satisfied and send to these Headquerters all persons infringing this that they cannot subjugate the North, and the people at the North are satisfied they cannot sutjugate the South. This being true, what becomes our duty-to saty the slaughter of men or restore peace to the country? This is a political question, and must be decided at the polls by the voters in both sections of the counry. If the press would unite upon any basis that would recommend itself to the people, there would be no difficulty in coming to an understanding upon the subject. Can we agree with the South upon any East end of Dauphin Island, and was intended to be will adopt, and which at the same time will be satisfacone of the detences of the main entrance to the Bay tory to the North? For our part, we see no way opened from the Gulf. Fort Morgan is on the opposite shore. for a return of the rebel States to the Union except by It has always been a matter of query what Fort Gaines and through the agency of the Constitution. They must either resume their State sovereignty and acknowledge the Federal Constitution, or they must stay where they are. If the people of the South are a unit against a return to the Federal compact, it becomes a question for us to decide how much longer we will fight to compel them to an unwilling association with us .-And if we were to succeed in destroying their armies, | could look down through her deep, watery eyes, we could should we then have peace upon a permanent basis?—
These are grave questions, and demand the serious consideration of the thinking, reflecting minds. Our object in this article is to call the attention of the Press | contest. Those who have suffered mus have become the to the great duty which devolves upon them, in this staunchest rebels of them all. Like Cornelia, they prized trying hour-ask them to discuss the matter calmly and dispassionately, with a view to concert of action and to unite the people of the North upon some pro-

ject to stop the further shedding of blood." The Herald also makes the following statement and

proposes the following questions: "If we understand the Southern leaders, they will not return to the Union upon any terms. They inau- time; but we have a brigade of Fiorence Nightengales gurated the war to establish a Southern Confederacy, here in our little city, and though history may never mouth Grant's Pass. Fort Gaines was of no practical value be true, can we prevent it and compel them to a suband will be content with nothing short of that. It this mission to the old Union? If we cannot, and the pec- her energies for that one end. convenience of the enemy, but was not necessary to his ple are satisfied upon this point, it is useless to fight any longer, but hold on to what we have got, and wait

> Herald says :-"We warn those in power that a crisis is rapidly approaching that will buri them from their seats, unless DESERTERS VOTING AT THE ELECTION .- It was sta-

that they have the power to do so before long." We print these extracts in order to show the rapid and powerful mutations of opinion in the masses, of which no paper, would discern the symptoms sooner than dets, a portion of Cu peper's Artillery, and some other | familiar expression, R publicanism will "be nowhere." Boston Courser.

"P. W. A.," of the Savannah Republican, in a late etter from Richmond, comments upon the reprehensi-Gen. Page inquired of him, by signal, what his pur- ble babit of office clerks babbling about the matters nose was. No reply or acknowledgment was returned, they have to transcribe. The old adage "three can keep although his attention was called by signal guns. He a secret if two be away," is always true. As to Point was telegraphed repeatedly by Gen. Page, " hold on to Lockout, we have understood that the graver crime of your fort." On the same night Gen. Page passed over | treachery as well as idle gossip, prevented the release of | Wilkes county.

But for the timely acrival of a portion of cavalry the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation. He forces, from New Orleans, at Fortress Monroe, on its be well to collect the evidence of all such cases. We loft peremptory orders for him on his return, if not ac- | way to Grant and its immediate transfer to Washing- | think it could be shown that a very considerable pri companied by the enemy, that all terms of surrender ton, and criminal curiosity of some of our people in re portion-perhaps one fourth-of all the votes cast for gard to the expedition for the release of the Confeder- Holden were of that sort. On the morning of the 8th, he called his attention ate prisoners at Point Lookout, there is very little again from Fort Morgan by signal guns, and telegraphed doubt that the prisoners would have been released and to the same effect. Still no reply. At half-past nine | Washington captured. The expedition never sailed,

superiors pronounce the conduct of Col. Anderson as It is believed, that notwiths anding the arrival of the "mexplicable and disgraceful." And so the country forces from New Orleans, with the assistance of the visited the wards of the General Hospital in this city .will pronounce. Col. Anderson had previously tele- released prisoners, we might have laid the Federal capgraphed to Lieut. Cel. Williams, of his regiment, at | ital in ruins, and compelled Grant to retreat from Vic Fort Powell, " if your fort is unterable save your gar- ginia for the defence of his own country. The young the eye and gracifying to the heart to behold them turnrison." The latter part of the order was attended to gentlemen in the Departments who are recessarily cogfirst, and so two forts have been surrendered to the en- nizant of important military movements, are so exemy. It is not thus that the Confiderate cause is to ceedingly amiable, and so desirous of rendering thembe upheld. We must have efficers who do not know selves agreeable, that they sometimes find it imposs ble how to surrender outposts of such importance entrusted | not to speak of these movements at their boarding houses, and especially to the young ladies with whom The army and the people of Mobile (and the whole | they associate, always, of course, in the most confidenmale population is now an army) will have to repair by that menner. The young ladies being equally amiable their courage and loyalty these fatal blunders, to call | cannot be expected not to confide the startling news to them by the mildest terms. We have the means to do their particular confidents, though no. uctil they have it; and the evidences are all around us in the sulien de. exacted from them those solemn vows of secresy, which they have already made themselves. In this way intelligence of important movements sometimes get noised tleman, Col. of the S.n N. U. I. was reported killed Confederate forts the measure of the resistance he will abroad, and once started, it is not long in reaching the on the 1st of June, and afterward well ascertained to encounter at the city, he will be greatly disappointed .- | spice in town and the enemy for whom they labor. So We have now not only to fight for our homes, but to far has this thing been carried, that one day a gentleredeem Confederate honor from the disgrace of these man having communicated to me a very important fact, I ventured to ask him how he came in possession | June, just a week after he was wounded and captured. of it. He replied that a certain lady had told him.-But how came the lady to know anything about it ?-His answer was, that it had been communicated to her by a friend of hers in one of the Departments!

THE END OF THE WAR -We are asked fifty times a day, more or less, when we think the war will e.d.-As we have no right to think, in the absence of data to the particulars were given in our last. We did not think upon, we are sometimes at a loss for an answer. learn the names of the four killed in Randolph. in smoking if it were ever so little, before he undertook | However, for the information of those who are particularly inquisitive and anxious upon the subject, we will ment would satisfy him, but to be without them at al relate a dream that a friend of ours had upon the durawas a matter of impossibility. For this purpose he | tion of the war, which may throw some light upon the had appointed as his pipe-bearer one of his "boys" (as subject. He dreamed that he awoke from a sleep of he used to call his hussars.) a fellow countryman from fitty years, and found himself upon the South bank of cern," Mr. Lincoln lays down the abolition of slavery Bostock—Christian Henneman—who had charge the Rapidan. He saw at a little distance from the spot as one of the terms of peace. Where did he get his where he awoke a Corporal with 17 men and a wheel ed with tobacco, and ready for use at a barrow. He approached and asked the Corporal what authorizes it? When was the war for the Umon transmoment's notice. This box constituted the this little gathering meant. "This," replied the Corporal, " is the Army of Northern Virginia." "Where Henneman was so devoted to his master and his charge, are the Yankees?" inquired our friend. "They that he would have killed on the spot any one who at- are on the other side of the river," replied the Corpotempted to purloin a pipe from the box, or bring the ral. "They have advantage of us in numbers and translatter in danger of breaking some of the precious (to portation—as they have 21 men and two wheelbarrows him sacred) contents. On the morning of the memor- but we expect to get the advantage in position, will pose their return? The Northern people care nothing

As this is the best information we have about the probable duration of the war, we give it free gratis

for nothing at all. - [Exchange.] THE REPORTED SEA FIGHT IN THE CHANNEL -Our Southampton correspondent says: The origin of the reported sea fight off Jersey has now been ascertained A party of friends was made up last Wednesday at S Heliers, Jersey, for a land excursion round the island .-One of the number, however, ultimately declined to go When the excursionists reached Gorey, they jocusely sent him a telegram stating that he had lost a great reat by remaining behind, as they had witnessed a magnificent fight between the Kearsarge and Florida I'bey added that the Kearsarge was beaten and had sought shelter in Gorey, and tout the Florida was off the Minquies waiting to renew the contest. This telegram was shown to two or theee persons, and the enchief, one arm in a sling, and calmly smoking a pipe. gineer of the steamer Wonder heard one of them speak "Donner and Blitz," cried Blucher, "why, that is my about it just as the vessel was leaving for Southampton Henneman. How you look, boy; what are you doing on Wednesday evening. When he mentioned the circumstance on board the Wonder some of the more im-

> into a druggist's shop, took from his pocket a seda water buttle, filled to the brim with some pure liquor, and hand-

> aginative passengers at once fancied they had heard

ing it across the counter, exclaimed: "There, doctor, snuff that, will you?"

The docter did as he was directed, and pronounced the iquor genuine whisky. Thank you. doctor," said the Irishman; hand it to me again, if you please.'

The doctor did again as he was directed, and asked what he meant.

Dabased as is the soul of Brownlow-niteric depraved as s bis nature-vile as are his demunciations of the Southern people-his vi'e touque, at least, des some justice to Southern women. In a speech recently delivered at a menting in New York for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, he took occasion to remark as follows:

" I bear testimony of my own knowledge to the influence of and the indomitable courage of the ladies of the South ening, as it does, Baltimore and Washington, the heavy the most refined among them, have planted themselves in their doors and plazzas and have run their husbands, sons nephews, uncles and brothers out in the army. heavy taxation and the high price of living,-admon-" Go, volunteer and fight, or I will disown ton forever!

and when the Yankees met them and they fell, the Southern women complacently folded their arms and thanked God that they died in a good and giorious cause, fighting for the independence of the South

Truth is a stranger to bis lips, but in this case it was ut tered in its naked purity. The women of the South are as courageous as were the women of Sparta. If they have not given their hair tor bow-strings-if they have not gone into shops to manufacture arms for their husbands, fathers and sons to use, it is necause no emergency has demanded it. But they have done what required a greater moral courage. They have sent their loved ones from their arms and bid them fight, and if needs be, die for their country. . To say that they have given them up without a neng or tear, would be a vile imputation against her noble lestincts; for the sacrifice she has placed upon the alter of her country has been well watered and consecrated by her holy tears. Her loving heart was lacerated when it mused upon the probable fate of her beloved, but a free country without her loved one she regarded as of infinitely more value than slavery with him. And when the tidings came that he had fallen in battle her sorrow was sweetened with the thought toat he had died for some purpose, "and she thanked God that he died in a glorious cause fighting for the independence of

the South How great a number of them on our streets do we see clad in the habiliments of mourcing This one has a husband lying on the twice fought field of Manassas. Th den beneath the folds of her long black veil, lies upon the plains of Shiloh. Here is one who has a s n upon the red banks of "the river of death." Here is another who wears none of the outer insignia of mourning, but if we see a heart whose best affections were lying on the tomb of a lover, whose head is pulowed upon the soil of Penusylvania. But in all these affections their courage his never quaited, nor have they once thought of giving up the their jewels, but they gave them to their country; and when they are gone they put on the ve-ture of grief and go about doing good for those who are spared to do battle for their land.

What man among us can go into our hospita's and wa'ch the women (we love the old Anglo Saxon word) as they minister to the ismates with little comforts prepared by their own hands, and not say, "God biess our women ! History will speak of Florence Nightengane to the end e their names, their deeds will be recorded in its brightest lettering. They have thrown all their ambitious aside to

But why attempt to recount the nobility, the salf-sacrificing patriotism and the courage of our women? To do them justice we would fill a votume. I've world knows it and coes them honor for it. But above all their country In an editorial of Thursday, on the same subject, the acknowledges their hand in the great work and reward her with their meed of love which is terdarling compecsation for all labor .- Southern Confederacy

they bring this war to a close, or convince the people fed by the Wilmington Journal that four deserters, confined at that place, were allowed to vote at the late election (very improperly we came,) and that they voted for Holden, of course. We learn srom reliable sources that more than 100 deservers and recurant conscripts appeared at the pons at three precints in Moore county, and voted for Holden. They were armed desperadoes, and the poli holders did not dare to refuse their votes. 15 or 20 Vance men were deterred from voting at one box by these armed traitors. At one precinct in Johnston county we learn that 25 armed deserters voted for Holden. At one poll in Riemond county about 20 deserters, armed as usual, appeared and voted for Holden. And the Conservative learns that 100 deserters voted for Holden at one precinct in

How many instances of the same kind there were i the State at the late election we know not. It would

Fuyetteville Observer.

VISIT OF GENS LEE AND BEAUR: GARD TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL GEN. ELLI AT .- During the past week, Gons Lee and Beauregard accompanied by the retinue of officers which at end the movements of most commanders. The destiny of these men lies in the track of great thoughts and mighty deed; they are conspicuous champions of onnational honor upon the usin of chaff of this phoseant to ing aside for a season from the rigor of wieir martial duties, and lending the sympathies of their Loois sours to the offerings and wounded whom they have led to giory when we witness them thus giving evidence of the tender effection they bear toward their men, knowing that they find parlow scope for the display of such virtues in the storm of compat upon the field of carnage. Gen Elnott, nade t estment in this hospital, is rapidly improving, and will ere long assume the respectibility o. command. - Pete: sburg Express, lith inst.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN R. MURCHISON - It will be reconlected that this valuable officer and estimable genbe only wounded and a prisoner. We are sorry to be obliged to state that undoubted information has been received of his deate, which occurred on the 7th of Fayetteville Ubserver.

ANOTHER AWFUL TRAGEDY .- We learn that on Monday last four of the Reserves of Randorph county were shot dead by a party of deserters lying in ambush near Franklinsville, in that county. This was two days after the similar occurrence to Moore county, of which

Fayeneville Observer. TERMS OF PEACE.-The New York Herald has the following on this subject :

In his ultimature, addressed " to whom it may condoes Mr. Lincoln presume to say that the emancipation of negroes is as much the object of this war as the restoration of the Union? What party sustains him in this view of the case? If the South wish to go back into the Union with slavery, what party will dare opabout slavery. What they want is the Union. Who will refuse to let them have that when the rebels offer to lay down their arms?

DEATH OF GEN. JOS. P. TAYLOR .- Gen. Jos. P. Taylor. Commissary General of Subsistence, of the United States army, died in Pailadelphia recently. He entered the secvice in 1813, and was a prother of the late President Tavlor. He entered the military service of the United State as third Lieutenant of the 28 h intentry, 1813, and acted in the sustenance department for most of the time thereafter, until 1820, when he was appointed a Captain. He was promoted Major of Subsistence, 1838, and Lieuterant Col. 14 1841, and on the death of Brevet Sajor George Gibson, iate Commissary General of Subsistence, he succeed ed that officer to the rapk of Colones. Under the ac of Feb uarr 9 h. 1864, providing for the addition of a Briga dier General to the sustenance department, Col. Taylor was selected for that position .- Mont. Mail.

GEORGE P. MORBIS .- " Spadow," a very acceptable and ever welcome correspondent of the Mobile Register closes a tribute to the song writer, who lately died, in tnese words:

During forty years George P. Morris knew no North nor South. He never did an injustice to a S uthe. writer. His ear was always open to them? He met them with a welcome whenever they came to him, and be deserves the grateful remembrance of all true and OBSYING THE PRIEST .- An Irishman made a sudden rush loyal lovers and professors of hierature in the South I draw these rough outlines at raudom merely as a foot note. I knew him well in many relations, and lound nim a true man in all. I could not do less than inscribe a kind word upon his tomo. Though of a race of enemies he was never the enemy of any Southern man

"Will you keep au eye on my hors, my son, while I seep in and get a drink?" "Yes sir." Stranger goes and gets his drink; comes out and finds his horse missing.— Where is my horse, boy?" "He runned away, sir. told me not to drink any of this unless I got it from the doctor. So here's your health and the priest's health."

"No sir: you told me to keep an eye on him and so I did the war. Such people have no sympathless with Mr. Holden.—Asheville News.

TELEGRAPHIC

Intered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Arg. 16, 1864. The party of the enemy's cavalry that passed through Decatur last evening, after reaching Cobb's Mills returned at night. It is supposed to be only a reconnoisance.

Another party which moved simultaneously from Owl Creek Church, struck the Allanta and West Point Rail Road at Farrburn, burned the depot, and tore up that rack in several places. They then withdrew thtee miles, and went into camp. Their forces were variously estimated at from 2 000 to 5,000. The track has since been repaired, but the trains are not allowed to run in consequence of the

proximity of the enemy. Last night and to day were un'assally quiet along the lines. The enemy's artillery was remarkably quiet, which is generally attributed to a scarcity of ammunition, caused by the interruption of his communication. But few shells were thrown into the city last night, one of which set fire to a frame house on Peach Tree Street Loss small.

LAER FROM ATLANTA. amphelton. The trains are now running as usual. The enemy is busily engaged in fortifying on the north side of and Campbelton roads in the vicinity of Sweet Water. Everything is remarkably quiet along the front. The enemy opened flerce on the city from another gun,

supposed to be a sixty-four pounder, planted on the Mariet a road. A slow fire was kept up all night, resulting peculiarly the Treasury of the people, and there is nothin killing one person It is g nerally believed that the Western and Atlantic R. Road was cut on the 14th inst. News from that quarter is auxigualy looked for.

THE FIGHT BELOW RICHMOND.

BIGHMOND, Aug. 17th, 1864. An official dispatch received last night, states that the enemy on yesterday made a determined attack on our line between Darbytown and Charles City road, and at one position re-occupied.

A later dispatch says that the enemy did not renew the attack on our lines after four o'clock yesterday. His force on the Charles City road, after advancing to within two miles of White's Tavern, was driven back across White Oak swamp. Our loss was small.

The Examiner of this morning says that the enemy made my's loss is reported very heavy. Brig. Gen. Chambliss.

FUNTHER FROM RICHMOND.

RICHM ND, Aug 17th, 1864. Acting Brig. Gen. Girardey, commanding Wright's br gade, was shot through the head and killed in battle on yes-

FROM PETERSBURG.

Deserters and prisoners b ought is to-day concur in the greater depreciation.

Advices received at head quarters here, confirm the de feat of the knowy in the fight yesterday, near White's Tavero, on the north side of ames river. Our loss was not very large. Among our losses are Gens. Girardey and Chambiiss killed. The fight is supposed to have been renewed to some extent to-day, firing being heard in that di-

Official advices from the Valley department, received at head quarters up to yestercay say, that up to that time no I think every condid person must allow, and I canno general engagement had taken place.

In front of this place nothing of interest is transpiring.

U. S. N. WS.

RICH UND, Aug. 17th, 1864. The New York Herald of the 13th inst renews its suggestion to Lincoln to send peace of mmissioners to Rich. Virginia have set a nuble example. mond. It says we have arrived at that stage of an exhaust ng war when every considerations of wisdom patric ism and humanity suggests the propriety of a magnanomous wheat and corn at \$30 and \$24 per bushed week with a picked force to co-operate with General bona fide movement on the part of the administration in behalf or peace. The Heraid announces that its daily issue | the feeting of disappointment and alarm with which I will hereafter be four cepts per copy. It expected fes, has plunged deeper into the sea of poper money. The nat of renewed confidence and note by the farmers of Virtional floances are now in roun exied than ever. The Herald says it is evident half the newspapers of the country countries and resolutions adopted boildy avowing the im most soon stop publication ..

LATER UNITE STATES NEWS. 1870 HMOND, aug. 17th, 1864.

The Baltimore Gazette of yesterday has been received. It says that Burneide h s been relieved of the command of the 18th corps, and had arrived in Baltimore. Whoox has been placed temporarity in command of the cores. The Federal loss in killed and wonnied in the action of

the surrenger of 1 ort Gaines. Road, and at every step he had fortified his position very resolutions on the part of our own people. I have an the maitary chess board, which it inaugurated, will un-

A Confederate force of two thousand was menacing the onshed belief in the intention of Congress, under emy. For ourselves we see no cause for despondency, border towns of Indiana. Gen. Carrington has made a regais tion on Gov. Morton for 25,000 men. Various other captures by the Tallahassee are reported.

including skips Adriatic and Wm. Bell. Nothing definite from the Shenaodosh Valley. Dispatches from Grant's army are unimportant.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.

MERIDIAN, Aug. 16th, 1864. Forrest still maintains his position near Abbeville. No for several days. The Yankees are committing many deplov. Clarke has called on every able bodied man sist in driving the enemy back.

FROM . MOBILE. Mobile, Aug. 17.—Maj Gen. Gardner assumed command of the district of the Gulf to day. The people are pleased with him. Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Mon | pect greater difficulty in the future. Our fereign suprose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them and killd two and wounded several. The enemy then retired. Last night Maj. Oncreit, agent for the exchange of prisoners, resurned from the federal fleet, sending off letters and packages to the Dauphin island prisoners. Hopes are entertained of their early exchange. A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at two

housand, crossed Perdido river yesterday, advancing towords Mobile Day. All quiet is the bay. FROM ATLANTA .- OUR CAVALRY IN THE REAR OF SHERMAN'S ARMY, &c., &c.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18tb. 1-64. Heavy skirmishing beggan at midnight on our left centre and continued until 2 o'clock, without any results. This morning the artillery of Stewart's corps opened or the enemy, their batteries replied feebly. Our firing was

very heavy, and produced much consternation among the Prisoners report that our cavalry captured a large number of beeves at Kingston a few days since. Numerous reports are in circulation in regard to their operations, but beyond the fact that they had cut the road at Alworth and were destroying the track between the Etowah and the

Oostanoola rivers, and thus far had been entirely success-

ful, nothing official has been received. The enemy seem to be ignorant of the magnitude of the of our national affairs. operations in their rear, and wele preparing another raiding expedition, under Kilpatrick, which had rendezvoused be colled upon to decline in favor of lower prices at sweet Water, preparatory to starting, which it is be- Manufactures, rainroad companies and every great in- home not slaveholding, but the whole fighting for slavelieved has been recailed, and yesterday were going in pur- teres: of the country should contribute to this reform. suit of our cavairy.

close to the fenne see time. At the election it gave confidence in the virtue and the resources of the Gov-Vance 61, Holden 0001 There has not been a desert- ernment. er among the soldiers from Fine's Oreck-since the com-

Letter from the S,erciary of the Trensury. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Clumoia, August 15th, 1864. To the citizens of South Carolina:

felt by his fellow-citizens at his acceptance of the offive of Secretary of the Treasury I received in reply fortunately a Virginian by birth. The miserable renthe following letter. Although not intended for public egade and coward deserted his mother State, whose cation, such is its public interest, that by his permission | thousands of true and chivalrous sons have fought and I lay it before you.

While the schedule of prices adopted by the Commisioners of this State does not approximate in its rates ses because Northern money and position purchased the former schedule of the Virginia Commissioners, it him, not his soul, for a heartless tory has no such aris to be hoped that satisfactory reasons may be found | ticle in his composition, but his body and the craven

for a reduction. I can add nothing to the views expressed by the! Honorable Secretary, and will only remark that, concurring fully in the importance to the country, of reducing as low as practicable all prices, I commend the thing, who has prostituted his talents to caricaturl-tter to the careful and favorable consideration of every | ing the South, and his body to descerating the mother M. L. BONHAM.

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,) Richmond, Aug. 5, 1864.

To His Excellency Governor Bonham:

prove to be my happy tortune through the Divine bles- made three sketches of the Institute, and Governor Atlanta, Aug. 17.—'The enemy's cavalry retired recent- sing, to contribute in any degree to the welfare of my Letcher's house-one, before the buildings were firedly from Fanburn, a portion crossing the river near country, I shall be more than compensated for all the one, while they were burning-and another, of the ruins I bors and anxieties to which I have been appointed .- -all for Harper's Weekly. This man has long been the Chattahooche river, principally along Powder Springs | Expressions of confidence and good will on the part of employed in this business, and figured, conspicuously, my sellow citizens, such as you have been good ecough at the time of the trial and execution of old John to convey to me, ere most grateful and encouraging. 1 Brown. He was thoroughly Southern in his princiregard the Treasury of the Confederate States as wost ples then, and cordially approved the execution of this ing in the power of mun that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous sapport of our people. There is nothing to secure authority to raise a monated regiment for serin its present circumstances to inspire alarm, but on the vice in the cause of the South. He was fully invested contrary every motive for confidence. An all pervading with the necessary authority, and after figuring about cause of embarrassment and distress has been the char | Richmond several days, left, but the regiment was not acter of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be decied that the measures adopted by Yankee service, assigning as a reason for his conduct Congress for the reform of the curresty, had the public that he could not live without the contribution paid to time broke through, but was repulsed and our original py effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of him by the Harpers. There was no illustrated paper fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimate ly be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the T casury Notes. Apare- State, and if the half we have heard of him here be true, neneious of ultimate repudiation crept like an all pevading poison into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing

power of the Notes. There were many distinguished and patriotic men in every charge, and that the slaughter of the negroes ex- he sole, evil of the curred by was to be found in its receaded the carnage at Petersburg on 30th July. The one- dundancy mode. And reasoning from this premise they interred that a corresponding reduction of this and then to staive the people into su jec ion. They large volume of the purpossing m duen, would produce will dail in both, and these people will have to submit an maned are reduction to the price of all enhable com- to the end to the legitimate Government of Virginia, or modities. Others entertained a diff test opinion, and, have the State." believing that the purchasing power and value of these notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the terday. His body has been brought here, and will be sent | confidence and good will of these who were called upon to exchange their su stance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quan my, by any measure that dis up b ed the confidence of the people in the good fat h of the Government, would lead to universal distrust and still

The majority was, unhappily, found to be of the first our front here, whilst Hancock's second, and perhaps other opinion, and it mas now be universally admitted. I infantry, are now operating on the north side of James | tank, that the poncy that prevailed was endeeded, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed to the immense reduction ocold by the tax of 331/2 per come levied upon the currency, and by the process of c maulsory facultag, produe d very little effect upon the peres of commo lites Everybody rega ded, with distrust, a new issue of notes of the same character as the has, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the sam, pledges which had ended in disappointment boore.

That this is the true of flically we have to encounter, refrain from indulging the hope that a new and sounder policy will govern our in are legislation. The patriot Rain has fallen every day this week, most grateful to man ism of Congress is not to be called in question, nor are we at liberty to doubt their willingnuss to renounce any policy that may be proven by experience to be enoncons and misculevous. Our people, at the same time, should not be silent; and in this respect the patriotic citizens of the great and suffering Commonwealth of

On my arrival in Richmond I found that the Commissioners of prices had fixed the accedule rates for res; ectively, for the months of August and September. Wheeler. was inspired by this circumstance, you can easily imagine. gania. Public meetings were need in the agricultural possibility of maintaining the public faith if the Govas the Chici Magistrate of our gallans and patrionic carion. On the 10th Sherman was within a mile of the Macon | S ate, to suggest and encourage similar meetings and | In addition to this movement, others are reported on abiding confidence that a general and well estan- doubtedly free Georgia soil from the presence of the enno circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink and our advice to all is to keep up a stone heart from the observance of the most rigid good faits as there is in the present aspect of affairs nothing to in the money dealings of the Governmen, will enable us, fear but much to be thankful for. The future is full of to overcome all our mancial difficulties. That such is premise, and we bid the timid and weak kneed cheer up; their real intention I cannot doubt; but this determin- |go to work with a hearty good will; and do your duation should be encouraged and supported by the public ty to the State and the vandals will soon show their declarations of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Ireasury. Wnatever differences of opinion may have existed in the past, or whatever errors may be supposed to have been committed, may now be nuried in a common grave. We are making a new start in

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes-those incurred abroad, and these incurred a home. In respect of the first, there has huherto been out little (moarrassment, nor is there any reason to explies will probably be procured without making any addition to the public debt. The maties of our joes naving raised the price of couton to 30u, per pound in European markets, while the depreciation of our curency enables us at the same time to buy it at home ss ac ually than 4d. it is plainly seen that it can be flicuit tack to draw from our enemies; and from the

emplacent speciators of this atroctous war, the meat of supplying all our foreign wants. This would leave as then only our domestic debt to deal with, and when it is considered that all that is asked of our people, and all that the ti vernment is called upon to pay for, is mply their surplus productions and their ectvices the traceportation and mechanical and other labors, who

can doubt the ability of the people to bear this burthtion, they would ask at last no more than their surplus and would be no poores for the gift. How, then, can their condition be made works by receiving the money and the bonds of the Government in place of receiving nothing?

I hope, my dear sir, that you will agree with me in the opinious and sentiments I have express d, and may ing with me is the effort to give a new and generous impulse to the public sentiment upon this gria, to its

I do not think that planters and farmers about a lone Let us con ent ourselves with moderate prices and keep down the public deat; and no, my exterting the night FINE'S CREEK - I bis is a locality in Haywood, est prices, swell the public out his and disturb our own

> I remain, dear sir, Yours, with great respect,

G. A. TRENHOLM.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in

All Obituaries and private publications of every characer, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted

SPORTE CRAYON"_COL. DAVID STROTHER. CHIEF OF STAFF TO GEN. HUNTER

The indivi ual, where name heads this article has during several years past, been well known to the South Having expressed to Mr. Trenbolm the gratification by his writings and sketches published in Harper's Magazine, under the name of Port Crayon. He is unwon the battles of the South against the despicable Northern host, with whom Col. Strother now fraterniname of David Strother, the renegade Virginian.

> What a name to leave as an heir loom to his family. As a hissing by word, in future let his name be accursed and the people of our beloved land refuse to sustain State against which he has lifted his despicable hands to destroy according to the merciful (?) decrees of his Yankee brethren. From the Lexington Gazette, we append the following, which indicates how low stro her the renegade has fallen : " This no oricus individual accompanied Hunter on

DEAR SIR : Your very kind and encouraging letter his recent raid through the Valley of Virginia, employof the 30th ultimo was received yesterday. If it shall ed in sketching scenery, &c. We understand that he noted old abolitionist.

> About the time of the secession of Virginia, this same man, (as we are informed, repaired to Richmond in the South at the time, and rather than lose the moner, he determined to become a traitor to his pative ne was one of the lowest and meanest dogs in Hunter's

The universal testimony here is that the Virginians n Humber's army, were the worst men under his coumand They approved of to treating a d burning, and the distraction of public and private property. Their policy as av wed, was to s hip us if they could, but if

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 17th inst.

capaign to Northern Georgia, have we felt more santhe and satural d with the aspect of the situation .-The news from the frost is cheering, and of such a that e er as to make us feel perfectly sale and fully asand of final success. The General communding is ew confident of his ability to hold Atlanta against very attempt to aislodge him from his s roughold.

It is not often that we i du ge in speculations, espesally of an over sagaine character, but the aspect of flairs is no a so prom sing that we look foward without fear or distrust to a successful termination of the present emprign. Thus far we have acted on the deconsive, but we believe that the time is near at hand when our army will assume an all neive policy. It is now no larger a marter of consequence to suppress a we'c me paice of intelligence which came into our possession several days since, the facts of which, from pruential motives, we did not deem prop r to place before our readers at an earlier day; but now that the expelition has been operating for some days in the enemy's rear, no is jury can result to the cause from publishing

be information communicated to us. Gea. Wheeler, with three bodies of cavalry, numberng in all - thousand men, crossed the Chritanocchee river last Thu sday night for Seerman's rear, with a view to cut his communications and destroy his supolies at Marietta and other depots along the line of the

Gen. Roddey's arted from Opelika on last Enturday

It is stated that still another body of picked mounted men started on another expedition Friday last, but senden would reform the figancial aff irs, but instead he I'ms putufut heling was, however, soon changed for one ander waose command or in what force we have not learned We precame, however, that this last expedition will co-operate with the two former.

With these gratifying facts before us, we hope in a lew days to give our readers a glorious record of their ermoent were forced by the people to pay such prices exploits. The enemy's cavalry has been materially lesfor supplies, and parriotically maisting upon a reduc- sened from recent captures and the severe castigotion non of the s and ard rates, and their es ablishment upon administered in the recent raids must certainly have a pasis sufficiently low to tospire confidence to the cur | had a very demoral zing (flect. Our tores, on the conrecev. The result was that the Commissioners reas- trary, is composed of picked men, well mounted and a moted and reduced the sendule pieces to \$71/2 for equipped, and with such material and a fine field to wheat for the month of August and \$5 for September. operate on we confidently expect that the result of the A wis read more patriotic coarse was never parsaed raid will be productive of the most serious consequences Mabile bay is estimated at 240 men. No particulars of by any people, and I would respectfully appeal to you in effectually destroying the enemy's line of community

backs to Atlanta.

The New York Express, in raply to an article in the Tribune, points out the following error:

and assumes to fled errors in it as follows : Error No. 1. That Washington signed an act of Conly prohibited. The Territory, now Alabama, and it not all, nearly all of the Territory, now Mississippi, belonged to Northwest to Virginia and Washington did not free the Georgia Territory, but left it to slavery as it existed in Georgia; and when John Adams signed the aut whereby Georgia hand dover this Territory to the United tates, the express enactment was that it should be left Pro-slave-

Error No. 2. Washington did hold blaves as long as he lived and did not emancipale them upon his own death. his Will' nolding them in slavery during additional lite of

nore leat crochets but ever during all Ife, held staves, ad died a slave holder, and did not emilicipate his alayed on his death. In his nonexaction to the Union of the vast we nothing territory of Louisana, now embracing arkana- on Pexas in part, and Mass unit and all the territory fithe West, extending to the Pacific now—he not only a sex I it, stavet ling, (despite, the remonstrance of lessachuserts, then as now) but he expressly sufputat d in the Franch trusty, that what was properly should cou-

Error No 4. Madison sive and died a large slaveholdor never om incipation his negroes, who were sold after his dearn to pay its dobts. Wo, ou selves, have seen the and parriaren on Mongap der, his home, su consided by

From No 5 The Tribune conclusion, that the rebaltion t based upon slav ry, is not more true, than that it is bused upon anti-navary. That the Applitante begut the the tearty years ago, and that the necessit pists and the . un, is time arg. But for Boaton and B'iti n and Ab :i ton there w u d anve been ab slavery Sec Billin, and nat is History to

Place, tribune, repolat this that true Historical Cam y now and hea breat is u son T bune (in such bing) I neurosity-with the additional r mask, tout not s cing how, we do not . know, " that some only 200 000 a disception the field some -00,000 so diera, 600 000 of

It was an observation of an encient writer, " that no o a red d a man of abilities and genius make his apper oc in a coy, than other mea of genius on rge om obscuraty, who, but for him, might pleasibly never nave been able to display toemselves." With a sessing before unknown to his f llow citizens, he opens the door, but others share with him the treasures of the

burried knowledge.